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IV.—ON THE DEFINITION OF SOME RHETORICAL TERMS.

During a course of reading in the Latin writers on rhetoric I collected the following words and definitions, either omitted or incorrectly given in our dictionaries. The dictionaries consulted were those of Lewis and Short; White and Riddle, 3d edition; Forcellini, English edition by J. Bailey; and Georges Handwörterbuch, 7th edition.

Cornificius and Cicero are cited according to the recension of Friedrich, the minor rhetoricians according to Halm's *Rhetores Latini Minores*.

ADFICTION, *paronomasia*. Iul. Ruf. de Schem. Lex. Halm, p. 51: *Παρονομασία* est secundum praedictum verbum positio alterius, ipso poscente sensu, ut apud Terentium:

Nam inceptio est amentium, haud amantium.

Latine dicitur adnominatio vel adfictio. G. alone records this word and refers to *adnominatio*.

ANTICIPATIO, *the anticipation of an opponent's argument or objection*; a translation of *προκατάληψις*. De Schem. Dianoeas, Halm, p. 60: *Προκατάληψις* est schema dianoeas, cum id quod adversarius arrepturus est atque objecturus, praesumimus ac praecipimus, ut illud:

neque me Argolica de gente negabo:
Hoc primum. Et:
Scio me Danais e classibus unum
Et bello Argolicos fateor petiisse penates.

Latine haec figura dicitur praeceptio vel anticipatio.

ARTICULUS, *asyndeton*. Ad Her. IV 19, 26: Articulus dicitur cum singula verba intervallis distinguuntur, caesa oratione, hoc modo: "Acrimonia, voce, voltu, [adversarios] perterruisti." Item: "Inimicos invidia, iniuriis, potentia, perfidia sustulisti." Cornificius limits *articulus* to the omission of conjunctions between single words, and uses *dissolutum* to denote the absence of conjunctions between clauses. See Ad Her. IV 30, 41. L. and

S. incorrectly quote Ad Her. IV 19, 26 and IV 11, 16 under the definition *member, part, division*. In the latter passage, Qui in mediocre genus orationis profecti sunt, si pervenire eo non poterunt, errantes perveniunt ad confine genus eius generis, quod appellamus [fluctuans et] dissolutum, [quod est sine nervis et articulis, ut hoc modo appellem fluctuans,] etc., *articulis* means *joints*, i. e. connection.

ATTENUATIO, *a contraction of two letters into one*. Ad Her. IV 21, 29: Attenuatione aut complexione eiusdem litterae, sic: Hic, qui se magnifice iactat atque ostentat, venit ante quam Romam venit. Both W. and R. and L. and S. say that this word occurs only in the two following instances: Ad Her. II 2, 3 attenuatio suspitionis, *lessening*, and Ad Her. IV 11, 16 verborum attenuatio, *simplicity*. No other dictionary, so far as I can discover, gives more than these two meanings and instances.

COMMISERATIO, *pathos*. Cic. De Or. III 58, 217, 219: Aliud enim vocis genus iracundia sibi sumat, acutum, incitatum, . . . aliud molestia, sine commiseratione, grave quoddam et uno pressu ac sono obductum. Q. X 1, 107: Salibus certe et commiseratione quae duo plurimum in affectibus valent, vicimus. All the dictionaries quote the first passage under the definition *the part of an oration intended to excite compassion*; L. and S. also the second.

CONEXUM, *a figure of speech consisting of repeated questions with the same answer*; a translation of συμπλοκή. Aq. Rom. Halm, p. 33: Συμπλοκή, conexum. Haec figura ex utraque earum, quas supra demonstravimus, composita utramque orationi speciem circumdat. Nam et incipit saepius ab una parte orationis et totiens in unam atque eandem desinet, ut haec se habet: Quis legem tulit? Rullus. Quis tribus sortitus est? Rullus. Quis decemviros creavit? Idem Rullus [de Leg. Agr. II 9, 22]. Cornificius (IV 14, 20) calls the same figure *complexio*.

CONTENDERE, *to deliver a formal or labored speech*. Ad Her. III 14, 25: Cum autem contendere oportebit, quoniam id aut per continuationem aut per distributionem faciendum est, in continuatione, etc. Ad Her. III 15, 27: Si contendimus per continuationem, brachio celeri, mobili vultu, acri aspectu utemur.

CONTENTIO, *antithesis*. Defined by G., who cites Ad Her. IV 15, 21; Q. IX 1, 31. A better illustrative example is Q. IX 3, 81.

CONVERSIO, *apostrophe*. De Schematis Lexeos, Halm, p. 54: Ἀποστροφή est cum sermo a recto et instituto ordine in diversum

ac contrarium vertitur. . . . Latine conversio dicitur. Martianus Capella, Halm, p. 478: 'Ἀποστροφή est in aliquem districta conversio, frequens apud Ciceronem ac nobilis figura.

CONVERSUM, *a figure of speech in which the last word of a clause is repeated at the end of succeeding clauses.* Aquila Romanus, Halm, p. 33: ἀντιστροφή, conversum. Species huius figura cum eandem fere vim habeat, contraria est superiori, eo quod ibi ab eadem parte orationis saepius incipitur, hic in eandem partem desinitur. An example from pro Fonteio 4, 8 follows. Cornificius, Ad Her. IV 13, 19, calls this figure *conversio*, a name which is also used by Cicero and Quintilian.

DEFECTUS, *the omission of a word*; ordinarily denoted by *detractatio*. Schem. Dian. Halm, p. 75: "Ἐκλείψις, defectus. Vergilius: "Haec secum"; deest loquitur.

DENOMINATIO, *paronomasia*. Schem. Dian. Halm, p. 75: Παρονομασία est denominatio, quae similitudinem verbi conflectit ad auditoris affectum. Cicero in invectivis: Qui de huius urbis atque adeo de orbis terrarum exitio cogitant (Catil. I 9), et Terentius: Nam increpatio est amentium, haut amantium (And. 218). Terence wrote *inceptiost*.

DEPRECATIO, *the reply of the defendant*. Ad Her. I 11, 18: Constitutio est prima deprecatio defensoris cum accusatoris insimulatione coniuncta. Cic. de In. I 10, 13: Atque hoc eodem urgebitur, sive constitutionem primam causae accusatoris confirmationem dixerit sive defensoris primam deprecationem; nam eum eadem omnia incommoda sequentur. Q. III 6, 13: Alii statum crediderunt primam eius, cum quo ageretur, deprecationem. Forcellini says simply: Interdum simpliciter pro depulsiōe sine precibus, and quotes Cic. pro Rab. 9, 26: Huic quidem afferet aliquam deprecationem periculi aetas illa qua tum fuit, and Quintilian. While in both passages the meaning of the word corresponds to his definition, it has not the same meaning in the latter passage as in the former, inasmuch as Q. used it in a technical sense. The other lexicographers overlook this meaning entirely.

DETRACTATIO, *a mocking, a satirizing*. Schem. Dian. Halm, p. 75: Διασπρώξις est delusio vel detractatio, cum inludentes ea quae ab adversariis sunt prolata dissolvimus, ut est pro Murena in Sulpicium de iure civile: Quoniam mihi videris istam iuris scientiam tanquam filiolarum complecti tuam.

DISIUNCTUM, *a construction in which several successive clauses*

are each concluded with the *appropriate verb*. Aq. Rom. Halm, p. 36: *Διεξυγμένον*, disiunctum. Haec figura ita ornat et amplificat orationem, ut diversis redditionibus verborum membra, quae vocamus *κῶλα*, disiungat ac separet, sive duo sive plura, hoc modo: Capuam colonis deductis occupabunt, Atellam praesidio communient, Nuceriam, Cumas multitudine suorum obtinebunt, cetera oppida praesidiis devincient. Ad Her. IV 37: Disiunctum est, cum eorum, de quibus dicimus, aut utrumque aut unum quidque certo concluditur verbo, sic: Populus Romanus Numantiam delevit, Karthaginem sustulit, Corinthum disiecit, Fregellas evertit. The usual reading in the last example is *disiunctio*, and the passage is cited under that word in the dictionaries. Friedrich reads *disiunctum*, and this seems to have the better MSS support. *Disiunctum* would therefore appear to be the better reading, supported as it is by Aq. Rom. supra, and Mart. Cap. Halm, p. 482: *Διεξυγμένον* disiunctum appellamus, cum diversis redditionibus verborum cola disiungimus, sive duo sive plura, hoc modo: [same ex. as Aq. Rom.].

DISPARSUM, as a translation of *διηρημένον*. Carmen de Figuris, Halm, p. 65: *Διηρημένον*

Disparsum reddo, quod sparsum uno ordine reddo.

"Ambo Iovis merito proles, verum ille equitando

Insignis, Castor, catus hic pugilamine, Pollux."

DISSOLUTIO, *asyndeton*. Quint. IX 3, 50: Et hoc autem exemplum et superius aliam quoque efficiunt figuram, quae, quia coniunctionibus caret, dissolutio vocatur. . . . Hoc genus et *βραχυλογία* vocant, quae potest esse copulata dissolutio. Contrarium id est schema quod coniunctionibus abundat: illud *ἀσύνδετον*, hoc *πολυσύνδετον* dicitur. W. and R. and L. and S. define *want of connection*, and cite this passage. Georges defines correctly.

DISTRIBUTIO, *discourse delivered with frequent pauses*. Ad Her. III 13, 23: Contentio dividitur in continuationem et [in] distributionem. . . . Distributio est [in contentione] oratio . . . frequens [cum raris et brevibus] intervallis [acri vociferatione]. Ad Her. III 14, 25: Cum autem contendere oportebit, quoniam id aut per continuationem aut per distributionem faciendum est, . . . in distributione [vocem] ab imis faucibus exclamationem quam clarissimam adhibere [oportet] et quantum spatii per singulas exclamationes sumpserimus, tantum in singula intervalla spatii consumere [iubemur]. Ad Her. III 15, 27: Si contendimus per continuationem . . . sin contentio fiet per distributionem, porrectione

celeri brachii, inambulatione, pedis dexteri rara supplausione, acri et defixo aspectu uti oportebit.

DIVISIO, the dilemma. Ad Her. IV 40, 52: Divisio est quae rem semovens ab re utramque absolvit ratione subiecta, hoc modo: Cur ego nunc tibi quicquam obiciam? Si probus est, non meruisti; si improbus, non commovebere. Quint. V 10, 64: Divisio et ad probandum simili via valet et ad refellendum. Probationi interim satis est unum habere, hoc modo: ut sit civis, aut natus sit oportet aut factus. This meaning is not in any of the dictionaries unless it is thought to be sufficiently covered by the definition *logical or rhetorical division*.

EVACUATIO, a refutation of arguments; a translation of ἀνασκευή. De Schem. Dian. Halm, p. 61: 'Ανασκευή est superiorum proxima figura qua ab adversariis maxima proposita destruimus ac redarguimus velut falsa . . . Latine dicitur destructio vel evacuatio. L. and S., citing *evacuatio fidei*, Tert. adv. Marc. 4, 24, star the word.

EXPEDIO in the sense *explain, narrate* is cited in prose before Tacitus only Sall. J. 5, 2; Asin. Pollio ad Fam. X 33, 5. Add Cornificius ad Her. II 26, 42; III 20, 33; IV 18, 26; IV 54, 68. L. and S. say it does not occur in this sense in Cicero. Krebs-Schmalz, *Antibarbarus*, refers to Cicero ad Brut. I 15, 1, where the reading is doubtful, and adds: "jedenfalls ist es nicht sicher für Cicero erwiesen." It is found, however, Cicero de Or. III 66: Sed ea si sequamur, nullam umquam rem dicendo expedire possimus.

EXQUISITIO, a figure of speech consisting of question and answer. Schem. Dian. Halm, p. 74: 'Εξέτασις est exquisitio, cum res complures divisas cum interrogatione exquirentes singulis quae conveniunt applicamus, ut Cicero: Quid tandem te impedit? mosne maiorum? at persaepe etiam privati in hac re publica perniciosum hostem morte multarunt. Aut leges etc.

HOMOEON, a simile in which the resemblance is confined to certain parts of the objects compared. Iul. Ruf. Halm, p. 44: *Homoeon*. Haec figura fit, cum ex partibus aliqua similitudo colligitur, ut Vergilius:

Sic oculos, sic ille manus, sic ora tenebat.

Etiam in actu fit *homoeon*, ut idem Vergilius:

Non aliter, quam si immissis ruat hostibus omnis
Carthago aut antiqua Tyros.

ICON, *simile*. Iul. Ruf. Halm, p. 44: Icon fit, cum perfectae formae similes conferuntur. Vergilius: Talis Amyclaei domitus Pollucis habenis. Cf. Beda de Tropis, Halm, p. 618: Icon est personarum inter se vel eorum quae personis accidunt comparatio, ut: Vidimus gloriam eius, gloriam quasi unigeniti a patre. W. and R. and L. and S. do not recognize this word in a rhetorical sense. Georges gives it, citing Apuleius min. de Nota Aspirationis. Forcellini cites for it Diomedes.

INIUNCTUM, *a zeugma in which several phrases depend upon a common verb at the end*. Aquila Romanus, Halm, p. 36: 'Υπεξευγμένον, iniunctum. . . . Quale est hoc: Quorum ordo ab humili, fortuna a sordida, natura a turpi oratione abhorret. Hoc enim postremum abhorret ad tria refertur. Cf. Mart. Cap. Halm, p. 482: 'Αντεξευγμένον iniunctum. Haec figura a superiore hoc differt etc. [same ex. as above]. The reading 'Αντεξευγμένον is doubtful.

INTERROGATUM, *interrogation* (rhet. fig.). Aquila Romanus, Halm, p. 25: 'Ερώτημα, interrogatum. Eo utimur ubi exacerbando aliquid interrogamus et augemus eius invidiam, hoc modo: Fuis-tine ne illo in loco? dixistine haec ita gesta esse? renuntiastine ea quibus decepti sumus?

INTERRUPTIO, *parenthesis*. Iul. Ruf. de Schem. Lex. Halm, p. 51: Παρένθεσις est, cum ordinata ac legitima sententia interrumpitur per alienum extrinsecus diversamque sententiam, ut: . . . Latine haec figura dicitur interruptio vel interiectio.

OPPOSITUM, *antithesis*. Carm. de Fig. Halm, p. 64: 'Αντίθετον

Oppositum dico, contra cum opponimu' quaedam.

"Doctor tute, ego discipulus; tu scriba, ego censor;

Histrio tu, spectator ego; adque ego sibilo, tu exis."

PERMUTATIO, *transposition* (rhet. fig.). Carmen de Figuris, Halm, p. 64: 'Αντιμεταβολή

Permutatio fit vice cum convertimu' verba.

"Sumere iam cretos, non sumptos cernere amicos.—

Quod quo, tempus abest; cui tempus adest, nequeo, inquit."

This is noted only by Georges. It is used in another sense by Cornificius ad Her. IV 34, 46: Permutatio est oratio aliud verbis aliud sententia demonstrans. Ea dividitur in tres partes: similitudinem, argumentum, contrarium. Per similitudinem . . . sic: "Nam cum canes fungentur officiis luporum quoinam praesidio pecua credemus?" Per argumentum . . . ut siquis Drusum "Gracchûm nitorem obsoletum" dicat. Ex contrario ducitur sic,

ut siquis hominem prodigum et luxuriosum [imprudens] "parcum et diligentem" appellet. It is defined by the lexicographers as follows: Forcellini quotes the first two sentences of Cornificius' definition. White and Riddle: "An exchanging of one expression for another; permutation." Lewis and Short: "A substitution of one expression for another, permutation." Georges: "die Vertauschung der Ausdrücke." None of these definitions conveys any clear idea to the mind. From an examination of the examples we first arrive at a definite idea of what Cornificius meant. I would define as follows: *Allegory in its broad sense, including enigma and irony.*

PRAECEPTIO, *the anticipation of an opponent's argument or objection*; a translation of προκατάληψις. De Schem. Dian. Halm, p. 60: Προκατάληψις est schema dianoeas, cum id quod adversarius arrepturus est atque obiecturus, praesumimus ac praecipimus, ut illud:

neque me Argolica de gente negabo:
Hoc primum.

.

Latine haec figura dicitur praeceptio vel anticipatio.

PRINCIPIUM, *a kind of exordium, the direct beginning*, opp. to *insinuatio*. Ad Her. I 4, 6: Exordiorum duo sunt genera: principium, quod Graece προοίμιον appellatur, et insinuatio, quae ἔφοδος nominatur. Principium est cum statim animum auditoris nobis idoneum reddimus ad audiendum. Cic. de In. I 15, 20: Igitur exordium in duas partes dividitur, principium et insinuationem. Principium est oratio perspicue et protinus perficiens auditorem benevolum aut docilem aut attentum. Quint. IV 1, 42: Eo quidam exordium in duas dividunt partes, principium et insinuationem.

PRONUNTIATIO, as a figure of speech, a translation of ὑπόκρισις. De Schem. Dian. Halm, p. 61: Ὑπόκρισις est figura sententiae, cum adversarium gestu et pronuntiatione extollimus vel abicimus et spernimus, ut in illo:

.
Non ego Daphnim
Iudice te metuam.

Scilicet mihi iniquus es et non recte iudicaturus. Latine dicitur pronuntiatio.

REGRESSIO, *the repetition of the last word of a clause or verse as the first word of the next*. Iul. Ruf. Halm, p. 50: Παλιλογία est

cum verbum, quod in prima sententia est ultimum, in sequente est primum, ut:

Pierides: vos haec facietis maxima Gallo,
Gallo, cuius amor tantum mihi crescit in horas
. . . .

Latine dicitur regressio. The dictionaries give *regressio* only = ἐπανάδος from Quint. IX 3, 35 and Iul. Ruf. de Schem. Lex. §19 (in Halm §21).

SOLUTUM, *asyndeton*. Aquila Rom. Halm, p. 35: Solutum; sic enim voco quod ἀσύνδετον Graeci vocant. Mart. Cap. Halm, p. 482: 'Ἀσύνδετον est solutum, cum demptis coniunctionibus quibus verba aut nomina conectuntur etc.

TRADUCTIO, *the use of words of like form but different in meaning*. Ad Her. IV 14, 21: Ex eodem genere est exornationis cum idem verbum ponitur modo in hac, modo in altera re, hoc modo: 'Cur eam rem tam studiose curas, quae tibi multas dabit curas?' Item: Nam amari iucundum sit, si curetur, ne quid insit amari. Item: 'Veniam ad vos, si mihi senatus det veniam.' The name *traductio* is also given to the repetition of the same word in the sentence, and this is the only definition given by the lexicographers.

TRANSITUS, as a translation of μεράσταις or μεράβαις. De Schem. Lex. Halm, p. 54: Μεράσταις est vel μεράβαις, cum a loquentis persona ad personam aliam transitum facimus, ratione aliqua vel affectu, ut:

Non haec Evandro de te promissa parenti
Discedens dederam.
. . . .

Haec figura dicitur variatio aut transitus.

WESTERN RESERVE UNIVERSITY,
CLEVELAND.

V. J. EMERY.